

**PROPERTY TAX DEFERRAL MODIFICATIONS**

2021 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

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**LONG TITLE****General Description:**

This bill modifies the deferral provisions of the Property Tax Act.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ▶ requires a county to grant a property tax deferral to an owner of a single-family residence who is 66 years old or older and whose residence is valued at less than \$500,000 under certain circumstances;
- ▶ provides an inflation adjustment for the value threshold;
- ▶ clarifies the application requirements for a compulsory property tax deferral; and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

This bill provides retrospective operation.

**Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

**59-2-1802**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 453

**59-2-1804**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 453

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*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

Section 1. Section **59-2-1802** is amended to read:

**59-2-1802. Tax deferral.**

(1) (a) In accordance with this part and after giving notice to the taxpayer, a county may defer a tax on residential property ~~[after giving notice to the taxpayer]~~, allowing the taxpayer to pay the tax at a later date.

(b) In determining a deferral, a county shall consider an asset transferred to a relative by an applicant for deferral, if the transfer took place during the three years prior to the day on

which the applicant applied for deferral.

(2) A county may grant a deferral described in Subsection (1) at any time:

(a) after the holder of each mortgage or trust deed outstanding on the property gives written approval of the application; and

(b) if the applicant is not the owner of income-producing assets that could be liquidated to pay the tax.

(3) In accordance with this part, a county shall defer a tax on a single-family residence if:

(a) the owner of the single-family residence is:

(i) an individual who is 66 years old or older on or before December 31 of the year for which the individual applies for a deferral; or

(ii) a trust described in Section 59-2-1805 for which the grantor is an individual who is 66 years old or older on or before December 31 of the year for which the individual applies for a deferral;

(b) the single-family residence was the owner's primary residence as of January 1 of the year for which the owner applies for a deferral;

(c) subject to Subsection (4), the value of the single-family residence for the year in which the owner applies for a deferral is, according to the county assessment roll, less than \$500,000; and

(d) the holder of each mortgage or trust deed outstanding on the single-family residence gives written approval of the deferral.

(4) (a) For a calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, the commission shall increase the dollar amount described in Subsection (3)(c):

(i) by a percentage equal to the percentage difference between the consumer price index for the preceding calendar year and the consumer price index for calendar year 2020; and

(ii) up to the nearest \$100 increment.

(b) For purposes of this Subsection (4), the commission shall calculate the consumer price index as provided in Sections 1(f)(4) and 1(f)(5), Internal Revenue Code.

(c) If the percentage difference under Subsection (4)(a)(i) is zero or a negative percentage, the consumer price index increase for the year is zero.

~~[(3)]~~ (5) Taxes deferred by the county accumulate with interest as a lien against the

residential property, as described in Subsection ~~[(4)]~~ (6), until the owner sells or otherwise disposes of the residential property.

~~[(4)]~~ (6) Deferred taxes under this section:

(a) bear interest at an interest rate equal to the lesser of:

(i) 6%; or

(ii) the federal funds rate target:

(A) established by the Federal Open Markets Committee; and

(B) that exists on the January 1 immediately preceding the day on which the taxes are deferred; and

(b) have the same status as a lien as described in Sections 59-2-1301 and 59-2-1325.

~~[(5)]~~ (7) If the owner of residential property that is granted deferral under this section is an indigent individual, during the period of deferral the county may not subject the residential property to a tax sale.

Section 2. Section **59-2-1804** is amended to read:

**59-2-1804. Application for tax deferral or tax abatement.**

(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), an applicant for deferral or abatement for the current tax year shall file annually an application on or before September 1 with the county in which the applicant's property is located.

(b) If a county finds good cause exists, the county may extend until December 31 the deadline described in Subsection (1)(a).

(c) An indigent individual may apply and potentially qualify for deferral, abatement, or both.

(2) (a) An applicant shall include in an application a signed statement that describes the eligibility of the applicant for deferral or abatement.

(b) For an application for a deferral under Subsection 59-2-1802(3), the requirements described in Subsection (2)(a) include:

(i) proof that the applicant resides at the single-family residence for which the applicant seeks the deferral; and

(ii) proof of age.

(3) Both spouses shall sign an application if the application seeks a deferral or abatement on a residence:

95 (a) in which both spouses reside; and

96 (b) that the spouses own as joint tenants.

97 (4) If an applicant is dissatisfied with a county's decision on the applicant's application  
98 for deferral or abatement, the applicant may appeal the decision to the commission in  
99 accordance with Section 59-2-1006.

100 (5) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the  
101 commission may make rules to implement this section.

102 Section 3. **Retrospective operation.**

103 This bill has retrospective operation to January 1, 2021.